

2012 Civic Natural Gas Vehicle

Online Reference Owner's Manual Supplement

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This owner's manual should be considered a permanent part of the vehicle and should remain with the vehicle when it is sold.

This owner's manual is for vehicles sold in the United States.

The information and specifications included in this publication were in effect at the time of approval for printing. Honda Motor Co., Ltd. reserves the right, however, to discontinue or change specifications or design at any time without notice and without incurring any obligation.

Navigation Key

SEC Section First Page

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Information Provided by:

Introduction

Your vehicle runs on compressed natural gas (CNG), a highly pressurized version of the same clean-burning natural gas used in many homes and businesses.

Your vehicle operates and performs like a gasoline-powered vehicle. However, there are a few differences you should be aware of. In addition to reading your vehicle's owner's manual, please read this supplement carefully to understand the operation and unique features of your vehicle.

You will find important safety information in this supplement and in the owner's manual. This information alerts you to potential hazards that could hurt you or others. Please read it carefully.

CNG (Compressed Natural Gas), Your Vehicle's Fuel

The main component of CNG (Compressed Natural Gas) is methane. It is a highly flammable colorless gas that is used in home appliances such as kitchen stoves and water heaters.

The CNG in your vehicle is stored under high pressure. The system is designed to hold gas at the maximum of 3,600 psi/24,800 kPa, and you should never smell gas or hear a hissing sound unless you are refueling. If you smell gas or hear a hissing sound at any other time, shut down the CNG system immediately.

If a Fuel Leak is Detected ➔P.25

Safety Standards of the Fuel Tank

Your vehicle's fuel tank meets the safety standards of NGV-2/NFPA-52/DOT NHTSA FMVSS 304.

Fuel Quality and Home Refueling

In order to insure that your Civic Natural Gas vehicle receives CNG fuel with quality equal to or above the NFPA-52 and SAE J1616 fuel standards, Honda only recommends that your vehicle be refueled at a public commercial-grade CNG refueling station. Public stations offer an approximately five minute refueling time, and the assurance of natural gas quality meeting NFPA and SAE standards.

Public refueling stations use commercial quality filtering and drying equipment that helps to assure your vehicle will only be refueled with automotive grade CNG, meeting the NFPA and SAE standards. Due to the nature of home natural gas supplies from gas companies, even with filtering and drying equipment, it is possible to introduce moisture into your vehicle's CNG tank and fueling system, possibly resulting in damage to the system. Moisture damage can require inconvenient and costly repairs.

Due to the wide variation of natural gas quality for home use, Honda does not recommend the use of home refueling at this time. If you choose to use a home refueling device, you should consult with the equipment manufacturer and the local natural gas contractor that installs the equipment. Ask them to evaluate the quality of the natural gas at the location the refueling equipment will be installed. They may recommend additional filtering and drying equipment, and a schedule for maintaining

this equipment to insure delivery of natural gas that meets the NFPA and SAE standards of fuel quality. It is important to understand the quality of fuel not just when it is evaluated, but the range of quality, particularly moisture content, from the natural gas provider.

The choice to use a slow fill or home refueling equipment, evaluation of the suitability of using this equipment, installation and proper maintenance of the equipment, and any damage associated with the use of this equipment, is the sole responsibility of you, the owner.

If your vehicle needs repairs, is examined by an authorized Honda Civic Natural Gas automobile dealer, and is found to have contamination in the fuel system or damage to the fuel system as a result of using sub standard natural gas, your warranty claim for repairs may be denied.



Safety Labels

2012 Civic Natural Gas Vehicle

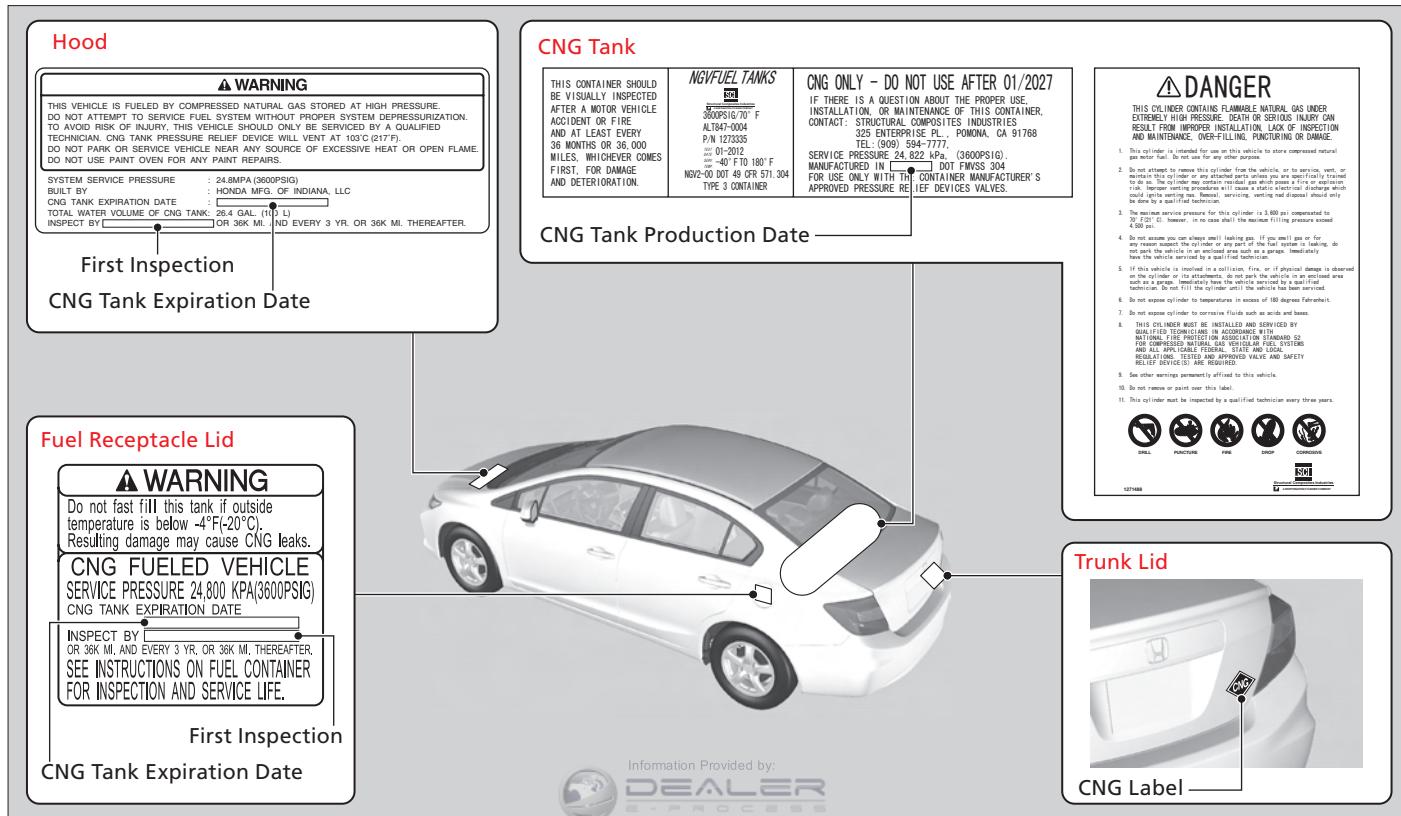
SEC

Safe Driving

CNG Label Locations

These labels are in the locations shown. They give instructions and warnings on the CNG fuel system.

If a label comes off or becomes hard to read, contact a dealer for a replacement.



■ CNG tank expiration and production dates:

Are indicated on the labels. Have an authorized dealer or certified NGV technician inspect the fuel tank every 3 years, or 36,000 miles, whichever comes first, and replace it 15 years from its production date. Do not use an expired tank or reuse the old tank for other purposes.

After a Collision

Have the fuel tank inspected by an authorized dealer or certified NGV technician.

Indicators

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Instrument Panel

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Indicator	Name	On/Blinking	Explanation	Message
	Malfunction Indicator Lamp	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Comes on when you turn the ignition switch to ON [II], and goes off either when the engine starts or after several seconds if the engine is not started. If "readiness codes" have not been set, it blinks five times before it goes off.• Comes on if there is a problem with the emissions control system.• Comes on if there is a problem with the fuel system.• Blinks when a misfire in the engine's cylinders is detected.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Readiness codes are part of the on board diagnostics for the emissions control systems. <p> Testing of Readiness Codes P.331, Owner's Manual</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Comes on while driving - Have the vehicle checked by an authorized Honda Civic Natural Gas dealer as soon as possible.• Blinks while driving - Stop in a safe place where there are no flammable objects. Stop the engine for 10 minutes or more, and wait for it to cool down. Then, take the vehicle to a dealer. <p> If the Malfunction Indicator Lamp Comes On or Blinks P.26</p>	

Information Provided by:



Indicator	Name	On/Blinking	Explanation	Message
	Low Fuel Indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comes on when you turn the ignition switch to ON [II], and goes off when the engine starts. • Comes on when the fuel reserve is running low. • Blinks if there is a problem with the fuel gauge. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comes on - Refuel your vehicle as soon as possible. ► When the outside air gets very cold [below 25°F (−4°C)], the pressure of the natural gas inside the tank goes down, and the fuel gauge may indicate that you have less fuel than what actually remains in the tank. Keep this in mind if the low fuel indicator comes on while you are driving in cold weather. • Blinks - Have the vehicle checked by an authorized Civic Natural Gas dealer as soon as possible. 	

Information Provided by:



Multi-Information Display Warning and Information Messages

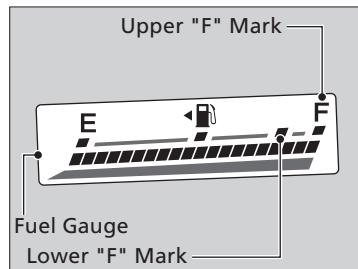
The following messages appear only on the multi-information display. Press the  (display/information) button to see the message again with the system message indicator on.

Message	Condition	Explanation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Appears when the fuel receptacle lid is open.	 Fuel Gauge P. 9

Gauges and Displays

Gauges

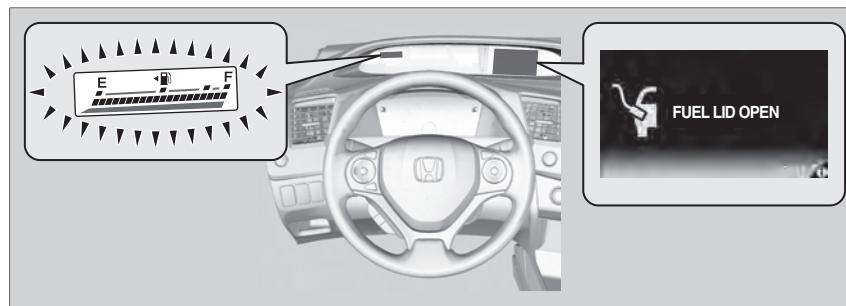
Fuel Gauge



Displays the amount of fuel left in the fuel tank.

The lower "F" mark indicates a full tank at a fill pressure of 3,000 psi.

The upper "F" mark indicates a full tank at a fill pressure of 3,600 psi.



If the fuel receptacle lid is open, the fuel gauge blinks when you turn the ignition switch to ON [II].

- It stops blinking when you close the lid.

How to Refuel P. 13

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Fuel Gauge

The quantity of fuel remaining in the tank is calculated based on the pressure and temperature of the natural gas in the fuel tank.

The gauge, average fuel, range, and instant fuel economy show more or less than the actual amount. The tank temperature, fill method, and ambient conditions may affect the pressure and temperature of the natural gas.

You can choose whether to reset trip A and average fuel economy A when you refuel, using the multi-information display.

Refueling a small amount of gas may not trigger trip A and the average fuel economy to reset.

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Instrument Panel

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Storing Cargo in the Trunk

Do not put large, heavy or pointed objects in the trunk. When storing items, properly secure them so that they do not move around while driving. The fuel tank is located in the trunk, and although a partition separates the tank from the cargo space, large items or loose items can damage the fuel tank and fuel system components.

SEC

Driving

Towing a Trailer

Your vehicle is not designed to tow a trailer. Attempting to do so can void your warranties.

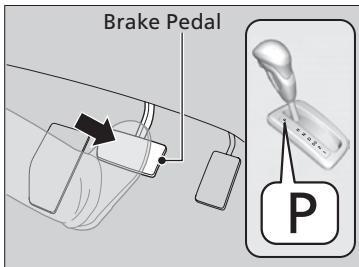
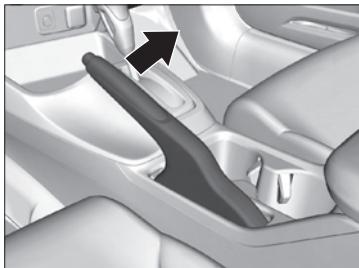
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Starting the Engine

2012 Civic Natural Gas Vehicle



1. Make sure the parking brake is applied.

2. Check that the shift lever is in **P**, then depress the brake pedal.
 - Although it is possible to start the vehicle in **N**, it is safer to start it in **P**.

» Starting the Engine

Keep your foot firmly on the brake pedal when starting the engine.

The engine is harder to start in cold weather and in thinner air found at altitudes above 8,000 feet (2,400 meters).

When doing so, turn off all electrical accessories (the lights, heating and cooling system, and rear defogger) in order to reduce battery drain.

If you regularly drive in very cold weather (below -4°F [-20°C]), consider having an engine block heater.

If the exhaust system sounds abnormal or you can smell exhaust gas inside the vehicle, have your vehicle checked by a dealer. There may be a problem with the engine or exhaust system.

SEC

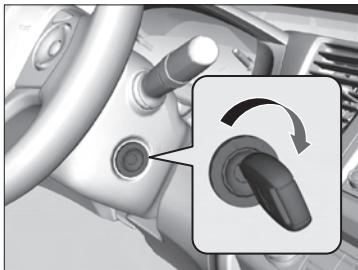
Driving

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Continued



3. Turn the ignition switch to ON  without depressing the accelerator pedal.
 - You may hear a click from the in-tank fuel shut-off valve.
4. Turn the ignition switch to START  without depressing the accelerator pedal.

Starting the Engine

Do not hold the key in START  for more than 15 seconds.

- If the engine does not start right away, wait for at least 10 seconds before trying again.
- If the engine starts, but then immediately stops, wait at least 10 seconds before repeating step 4 while gently depressing the accelerator pedal. Release the accelerator pedal once the engine starts.

The immobilizer system protects your vehicle from theft. If an improperly coded key (or other device) is used, the engine's fuel system is disabled.

 **Immobilizer System** P. 112, Owner's Manual

After extended storage: If you ever parked your vehicle for an extended period, open the trunk for several minutes before starting the engine to allow any natural gas vapors that may have accumulated to dissipate.

Fuel Information

■ Only fuels that can be used

NFPA-52 and SAE J1616 standards

Use of a fuel that does not meet these standards can cause a decrease in engine power and damage the emission controls.

- **Fuel tank capacity:** 7.2 gasoline gallon equivalent (3,000 psi)
8.0 gasoline gallon equivalent (3,600 psi)

How to Refuel

There are two methods of refueling:

■ Fast filling

It takes about three to five minutes to fill up the fuel tank. This method is usually available at stations designed to refuel natural gas vehicles.

During fast filling, the natural gas is warmed, causing the pressure in the tank to rise and reduces the amount of fuel you can put in.

■ Slow filling

It takes about an hour and a half per GGE (Gasoline Gallon Equivalent) to fill up the fuel tank. This method can be done using a vehicle refueling appliance.

▣ Fuel Quality and Home Refueling P. 3

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» Fuel Information

For information on the locations of the CNG fuel stations:

49 States: Visit either http://www.afdc.energy.gov/afdc/fuels/natural_gas_locations.html or [www.cngprices.com](http://cngprices.com).

Or call Gas Vehicle Coalition at (202) 824-7360.

California: Visit www.cngvc.org.

» How to Refuel

⚠ WARNING

Compressed natural gas is flammable and highly explosive. You could be killed or seriously injured if leaking natural gas is ignited.

If you suspect a leak, have your vehicle immediately inspected and repaired by an authorized dealer for your CNG vehicle.

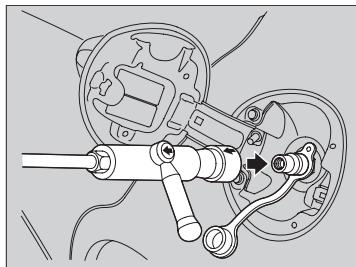
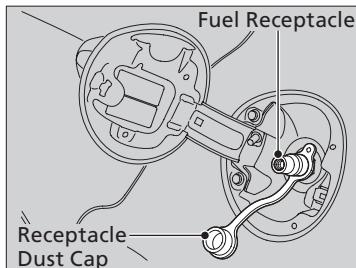
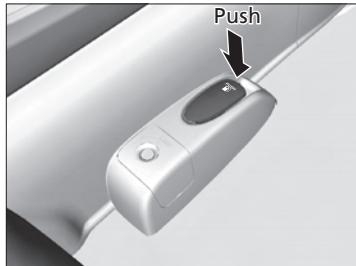
NOTICE

Using fast fill equipment at temperature below -4°F (-20°C) may damage the fuel system, potentially causing a leak.



Continued

Refueling Procedure Example



- 1.** Stop your vehicle with the service station pump on the left side of the vehicle in the rear.
- 2.** Turn off the engine.
- 3.** Push on the fuel receptacle lid release handle at the foot of the driver's seat.
 - The fuel receptacle lid opens.
- 4.** Remove the receptacle dust cap from the fuel receptacle.
 - Clean off any dirt or debris around the fuel receptacle.
- 5.** Securely connect the CNG fill nozzle to the fuel receptacle.

How to Refuel

Always observe all safety recommendations and operating instructions on the refueling equipment.

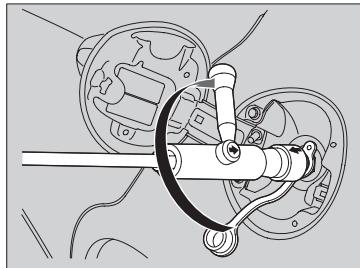
Use a fuel filler nozzle that complies with ANSI/AGA NGV-1-2008 standards.

The CNG filler nozzle mechanism may vary by service station. Each nozzle standard has different maximum pressure:

- P24 — 2,400 psi (16,500 kPa)
- P30 — 3,000 psi (20,700 kPa)
- P36 — 3,600 psi (24,800 kPa)

The refueling steps shown in this manual are the typical fast fill refueling procedure. You may need to go through different steps at a station with slow fill equipment or other types of equipment. Always follow the instructions provided on site.

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6. Turn the lever until the arrows on the nozzle point to each other, then follow the instructions on the refueling station to begin refueling.
 - While refueling, you may hear a chattering sound. This is normal.
7. Refueling will stop automatically when the tank is full. Follow the instructions on the refueling station to turn it off.
8. Disconnect the CNG fill nozzle from the fuel receptacle by slowly turning the lever on the nozzle 180 degrees.
 - You may hear a brief hissing sound as a small amount of gas escapes, and may detect a slight gas odor. This is normal.
9. After filling, replace the receptacle dust cap on the fuel receptacle securely.
 - Shut the fuel receptacle lid by hand.

» How to Refuel

If you hear or see fuel/vapor leaking from the nozzle-receptacle connection, stop refueling immediately. Turn off the refueling station, remove the nozzle, reconnect it to the receptacle, and begin refueling again. Dirt or debris adhered to the inside of the fuel receptacle can cause a gas leak. Remove dirt or debris with a clean, dry rag from the CNG filler nozzle.

If it continues to leak, have an authorized CNG dealer inspect the sealing O-ring in the fuel receptacle. It may be missing, damaged, or worn.

If you are not sure how to operate the refueling station, ask for assistance.

Your vehicle's fuel system must be maintained and repaired by an authorized Civic Natural Gas dealer or a certified NGV technician. The fuel system has no user-serviceable parts, and its components must not be modified.

See instructions on fuel container for inspection and service life.

Service Pressure: 3,600 psi (24,800 kPa)

 **CNG Label Locations P. 4**

Indoor Vehicle Storage

If you store your vehicle indoors, make sure there is adequate ventilation. We recommend that you also install a natural gas leak detector.

 Maintaining the Fuel System

WARNING

Tampering with, or improperly maintaining the high-pressure fuel system can cause a dangerous condition in which you can be seriously hurt or killed.

Never attempt to modify the fuel system, and always have fuel system maintenance performed by an authorized CNG dealer, or a qualified NGV technician.

Your vehicle displays engine oil life and maintenance service items on the multi-information display to show you when you should have a dealer do engine oil replacement and indicated maintenance service.

Refer to the important safety precautions and instructions in the Owner's Manual.

SEC

Maintenance

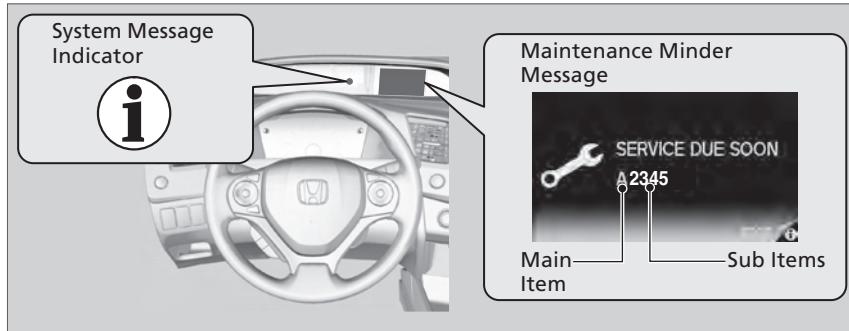
Home



Information Provided by:

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Maintenance Service Items



CODE	Maintenance Main Items
A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replace engine oil^{*1}
B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replace engine oil^{*1} and oil filter Replace fuel filter element (low pressure) Drain fuel filter (high pressure) Inspect front and rear brakes/service as necessary Check parking brake adjustment Inspect tie rod ends, steering gearbox, and boots Inspect suspension components Inspect driveshaft boots Inspect brake hoses and lines (Including ABS/VSA) Inspect all fluid levels and condition of fluids Inspect exhaust system[#] Inspect fuel lines and connections[#]

*1: If a message "SERVICE" does not appear more than 12 months after the display is reset, change the engine oil every year.

: See information on maintenance and emissions warranty.

Maintenance Service Items

- Independent of the Maintenance Minder information, replace the brake fluid every 3 years.
- Inspect idle speed every 160,000 miles (256,000 km).
- Adjust the valves during services A, B, 1, 2, or 3 if they are noisy.

CODE	Maintenance Sub Items
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rotate tires
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replace air cleaner element^{*2} Replace dust and pollen filter^{*3} Replace fuel filter element (high pressure) Inspect drive belt Inspect valve clearance Inspect fuel tank^{*4}
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replace transmission fluid
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replace spark plugs
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replace engine coolant

*2: If you drive in dusty conditions, replace the air cleaner element every 15,000 miles (24,000 km).

*3: If you drive primarily in urban areas that have high concentrations of soot in the air from industry and from diesel-powered vehicles, replace the dust and pollen filter every 15,000 miles (24,000 km).

*4: If sub item 2 does not appear more than 36 months after the display is reset, inspect the fuel tank every 3 years.

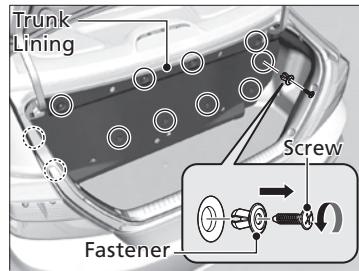
See CNG tank expiration and production dates on page 5 for inspection and replacement information. Fuel tank should be replaced 15 years after it was manufactured.

High-Mount Brake Light Bulb

2012 Civic Natural Gas Vehicle

When replacing, use the following bulb.

High-Mount Brake Light: 21W



1. Open the trunk.
2. Remove the screw from the center of each trunk lining fastener, then remove the fasteners.



3. Pull the upper edge of the trunk lining down.

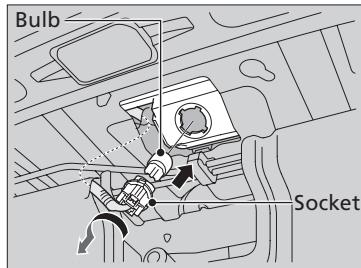
SEC

Maintenance

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Continued



4. Turn the socket to the left and remove it.
5. Remove the old bulb and insert a new bulb.

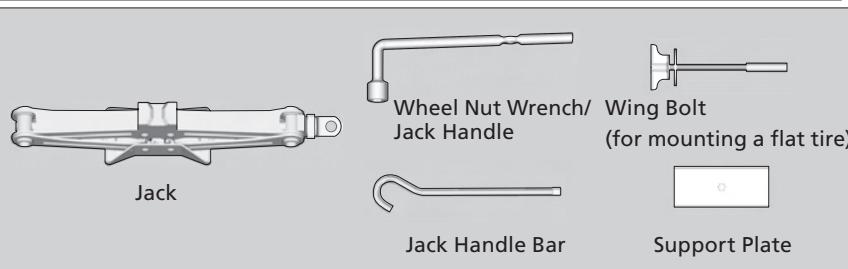
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Maintenance

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Type of Tools

2012 Civic Natural Gas Vehicle



Type of Tools

☛ **How to Set Up the Jack** P. 302, Owner's Manual

☛ **Removing the Spare Tire, Tools and the Jack** P. 22

☛ **Storing the Flat Tire** P. 24

SEC

Handling the Unexpected

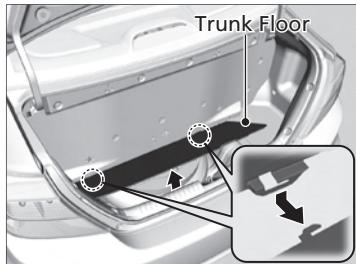
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Changing a Flat Tire

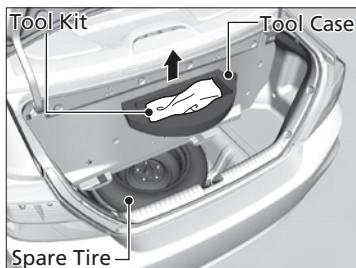
To change a flat tire, follow the instructions in the Owner's Manual.

To remove the spare tire, tools and the jack from the trunk and to store the flat tire, follow the instructions in this section.

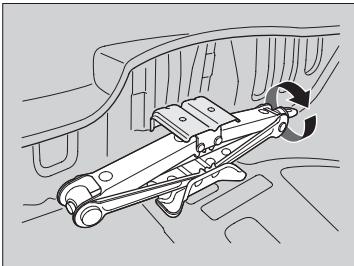
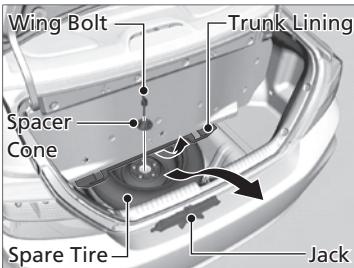
■ Removing the Spare Tire, Tools and the Jack



1. Open the trunk.
2. Remove the trunk floor.



3. Take the tool case out of the spare tire.



4. Unscrew the wing bolt and remove the spacer cone.
5. Take the spare tire out of its well.
 - Bend the lower part of the trunk lining upward to enlarge the opening.
6. Turn the jack's end counterclockwise to loosen it, then remove the jack.

SEC

Handling the Unexpected

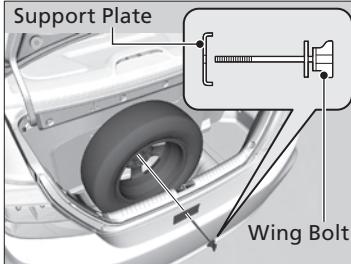
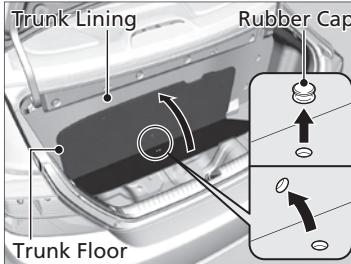
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Information Provided by:

Continued

Storing a Flat Tire



1. Open the trunk.
2. Raise the trunk floor and the lower part of the trunk lining.
3. Remove the rubber caps from the holes in the trunk floor and the trunk lining, then align both holes.
4. Place the flat tire straight up in the trunk, with the outside of the wheel facing forward.
5. Take the support plate and the wing bolt out of the tool kit. Put the plate on the wing bolt.
6. Insert the wing bolt through the hole in the center of the wheel and the trunk lining, then tighten the bolt.
7. Store the spacer cone and wing bolt for the spare tire in the tool kit.

Storing a Flat Tire

WARNING

Loose items can fly around the interior in a crash and can seriously injure the occupants.

Store the wheel, jack, and tools securely before driving.

If a Fuel Leak is Detected

If you smell natural gas or hear a hissing sound, except when refueling, the fuel system may have a leak.

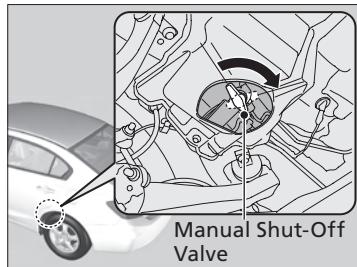
Turning Off the Manual Shut-Off Valve

1. Park your vehicle outside in a well-ventilated area. Set the parking brake.

► Keep away from heat, sparks, and flame.

2. Open all the windows and trunk for ventilation.

3. Turn the ignition to LOCK .



4. Turn the manual shut-off valve one-quarter turn clockwise (located as shown).

► The valve is turned to OFF.

5. Call a professional towing service.

► You cannot continue driving. Have the vehicle towed to an authorized Civic Natural Gas dealer.

 **Emergency Towing** P. 321, Owner's Manual

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 If a Fuel Leak is Detected

WARNING

Compressed natural gas is flammable and highly explosive. You could be killed or seriously injured if leaking natural gas is ignited.

If you suspect a leak, have your vehicle immediately inspected and repaired by an authorized CNG dealer.

Do not jump start your vehicle if you suspect a fuel gas leak.

 Turning Off the Manual Shut-Off Valve

We recommend that you locate the valve before driving so that you can turn it off quickly if necessary.

Turn off the valve if you ever suspect a fuel leak or are involved in an accident.

Turn the manual shut-off valve to OFF also when you are storing your vehicle for an extended period.

If the Malfunction Indicator Lamp Comes On or Blinks



■ Reasons for the indicator lamp to come on or blink

- Comes on when there is a problem with the engine emissions control system, or the fuel system.
- Blanks when engine misfiring is detected.

■ What to do when the indicator lamp comes on

Avoid high speeds and immediately get your vehicle inspected at an authorized Civic Natural Gas dealer.

■ What to do when the indicator lamp blinks

Park the vehicle in a safe place with no flammable items and wait at least ten minutes or more with the engine stopped until it cools.

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■ If the Malfunction Indicator Lamp Comes On or Blinks

NOTICE

If you drive with the malfunction indicator lamp on, the emissions control system and the engine could be damaged.

If the malfunction indicator lamp blinks again when restarting the engine, drive to the nearest dealer at 31 mph (50 km/h) or less for an inspection.

To check and replace fuses, follow the instructions in the Owner's Manual.

Since your vehicle's fuses are different from the standard gasoline model's fuses, determine from the chart or the diagram on the fuse box label, which fuse or fuses control that device.

Current (Amps) ratings in brackets indicate a fuse in that location for a device that may not be equipped on your vehicle.

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Handling the Unexpected

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Information Provided by:



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Engine Compartment

	Circuit Protected	Amps
1	EPS	70 A
	–	–
	ABS/VSA Motor	30 A
	ABS/VSA FSR	30 A
	–	–
	Main Fuse	100 A
	IG Main	50 A
	Fuse Box Main	60 A
	Fuse Box Main 2	60 A
	Headlight Main	30 A
2	–	–
	Rear Defogger	30 A
	–	–
	Blower	40 A
	–	–
	Sub Fan Motor	20 A
	Main Fan Motor	20 A
	–	–
	Left Headlight Low Beam	10 A
	Starter DIAG, ST MG	7.5 A
3	Right Headlight Low Beam	10 A
	–	–
	–	–
	–	–
	–	–
	–	–
	–	–
	–	–
	–	–
	–	–

Circuit Protected Amps

11	Oil Level	7.5 A
12	–	–
13	–	–
14	Hazard	10 A
15	FI Sub	15 A
16	IG Coil	15 A
17	Stop	15 A
18	Horn	10 A
19	–	–
20	INJ	(15 A)
21	IGP	15 A
22	DBW	15 A
23	H/L LO	20 A
24	–	–
25	MG Clutch	7.5 A
26	–	–
27	SMALL	20 A
28	Interior Lights	7.5 A
29	Backup	10 A

Interior

	Circuit Protected	Amps
1	–	–
2	ACG	15 A
3	SRS	10 A
4	Fuel Pump	15 A
5	Meter	7.5 A
6	Power Window	7.5 A
7	VB SOL	(15 A)
8	Door Lock Motor 2 (Unlock)	15 A
9	Door Lock Motor 1 (Unlock)	15 A
10	–	–
11	–	–
12	–	–
13	–	–
14	–	–
15	Driver's Door Lock Motor (Unlock)	(10 A)
16	–	–
17	–	–
18	–	–
19	ACC	7.5 A
20	ACC Key Lock	7.5 A
21	Daytime Running Lights	7.5 A
22	HAC	7.5 A
23	–	–
24	ABS/VSA	7.5 A

Circuit Protected	Amps
25	—
26	—
27 Accessory Power Socket (Front)	15 A
28 Washer	15 A
29 ODS	7.5 A
30 Driver's Door Lock Motor (Lock)	(10 A)
31	—
32 Door Lock Motor 2 (Lock)	15 A
33 Door Lock Motor 1 (Lock)	15 A
34 Small Lights	7.5 A
35 Illumination	7.5 A
36	—
37	—
38 Left Headlight High Beam	10 A
39 Right Headlight High Beam	10 A
40 TPMS	(7.5 A)
41 Door Lock	20 A
42 Driver's Power Window	20 A
43 Rear Passenger's Side Power Window	(20 A)
44 Front Passenger's Side Power Window	20 A
45 Rear Driver's Side Power Window	(20 A)
46 Wiper	30 A

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Specifications

2012 Civic Natural Gas Vehicle

Vehicle Specifications

Model	Honda Civic 4-Door Natural Gas
No. of Passengers:	
Front	2
Rear	3
Total	5
Weights:	
Gross Vehicle Weight	3,814 lbs (1,730 kg)
Rating	
Gross Axle Weight	
Rating (Front)	2,029 lbs (920 kg)
Gross Axle Weight	
Rating (Rear)	1,852 lbs (840 kg)
Air Conditioning:	
Refrigerant Type	HFC-134a (R-134a)
Charge Quantity	13.2 – 15.0 oz (375 – 425 g)
Lubricant Type	SP-10

Engine Specifications

Displacement	110 cu-in (1,798 cm ³)
Spark Plugs	NGK SILKR8B8DS
Fuel	
Fuel Tank	3,600 psi (24,800 kPa) at 70°F (21°C)
Service Pressure	
Fuel Tank Capacity	3,000 psi: 7.2 GGE (Gasoline Gallon Equivalent) 3,600 psi: 8.0 GGE (Gasoline Gallon Equivalent)
Battery	
Capacity	38AH(5)/47AH(20)
Washer Fluid	
Tank Capacity	2.6 US qt (2.5 l)

Light Bulbs

Headlights (Low Beam)	51W (HB4)
Headlights (High Beam)	60W (HB3)
Front Turn Signal/Parking/Side Marker Lights	28/8W
Brake/Taillights	21/5W
Back-Up Lights	21W
Rear Turn Signal Lights	21W (Amber)
Rear Side Marker Lights	3CP
High-Mount Brake Light	21W
Rear License Plate Light	5W
Trunk Light	5W
Interior Lights	
Map Lights	8W
Ceiling Light	8W

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2012 Civic Natural Gas Vehicle

Brake Fluid

Specified Honda Heavy Duty Brake Fluid DOT 3

Automatic Transmission FluidSpecified Honda ATF DW-1
(automatic transmission fluid)

Capacity Change 2.5 US qt (2.4 ℥)

Engine Oil

Recommended • Genuine Honda Motor Oil 0W-20
• API Premium-grade 0W-20 detergent oil

Capacity	Change	3.7 US qt (3.5 ℥)
	Change including filter	3.9 US qt (3.7 ℥)

Engine Coolant

Specified	Honda Long-Life Antifreeze/Coolant Type2
Ratio	50/50 with distilled water
Capacity	1.45 US gal (5.50 ℥) (change including the remaining 0.125 US gal (0.475 ℥) in the reserve tank)

Tire

Regular	Size P195/65R15 89H
	Pressure psi (kPa[kgf/cm ²]) 30 (210 [2.1])

Compact Spare	Size T135/80D15 99M
	Pressure psi (kPa[kgf/cm ²]) 60 (420 [4.2])

Wheel Size	Regular 15 x 6J
	Compact Spare 15 x 4T

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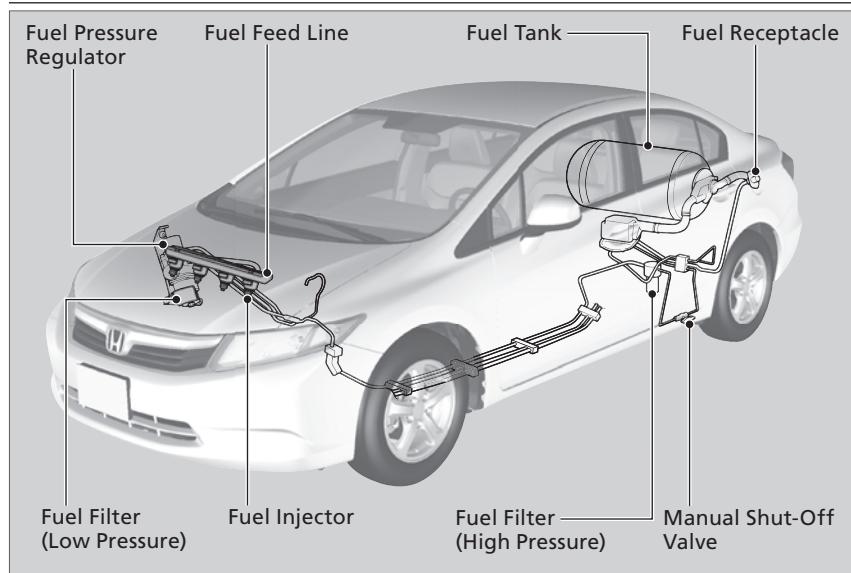
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System Components

2012 Civic Natural Gas Vehicle



System Components

Your vehicle's fuel system includes a fuel tank, a fuel pressure regulator, a manual shut-off valve, high pressure fuel lines, and other components that comply with NFPA-52 standards.

The system in your vehicle, including the tank and hoses, has been designed to hold gas at this pressure. It has also been tested for safety. You should never smell gas or hear a hissing sound unless you are refueling.

Never modify or replace any original components or parts with those specified for a gasoline vehicle.

Improper parts or components can damage your vehicle's fuel system and affect your vehicle's safety performance.

Unlike some gasoline models, your vehicle's rear seat-back cannot be folded down.

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Publication Form Number	Form Description
31TR3600	2012 Honda Civic 4-Door Owner's Manual
31TR5900	2012 Honda Civic 4-Door Natural Gas Owner's Manual Supplement
31TR3800	2012 Honda Civic Navigation System Manual
31TR3M00	2012 Honda Civic Service History
31TR3C00	2012 Honda Civic 4-Door Technology Reference Guide (EX/ EX-L/Si/Natural Gas)
31TR3D00	2012 Honda Civic 4-Door Technology Reference Guide (EX/ EX-L/Si/Natural Gas with Navigation)
HON-R	Order Form for Previous Years- Indicate Year and Model Desired

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